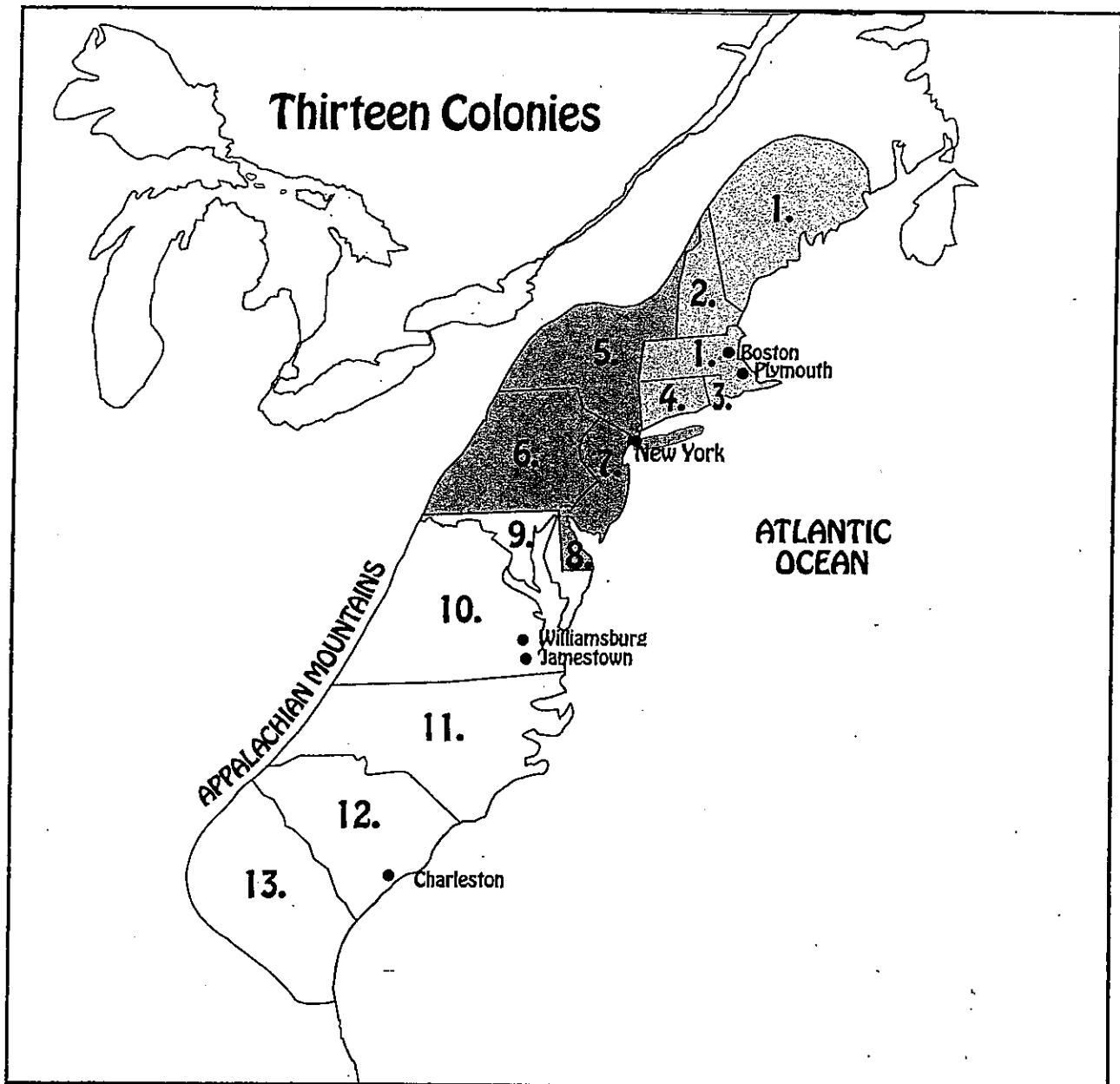


Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowing the Original Colonies

How well do you know the original 13 colonies? Look at the map below. Identify each colony and write its name in the appropriate space below the map.

**NEW ENGLAND**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

MIDDLE COLONIES

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

SOUTHERN COLONIES

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

Overview of Colonies – Use Packet and homework to complete the following Notes

Colonies:

1. Virginia
2. Pennsylvania
3. Connecticut
4. Maryland
5. Rhode Island
6. Georgia

Who founded your colony? (Was there a significant sponsor?)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

Why was your colony founded?

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

Does your colony allow freedom of religion? (Would Hutchinson be welcome?)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

What is your colony's relationship with the Natives?

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

Are schools available to your community?

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

Does your colony have a cash crop? (If so, what is it?)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

Does your colony allow indentured servants?

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

What type of settlers did you have in your colony?

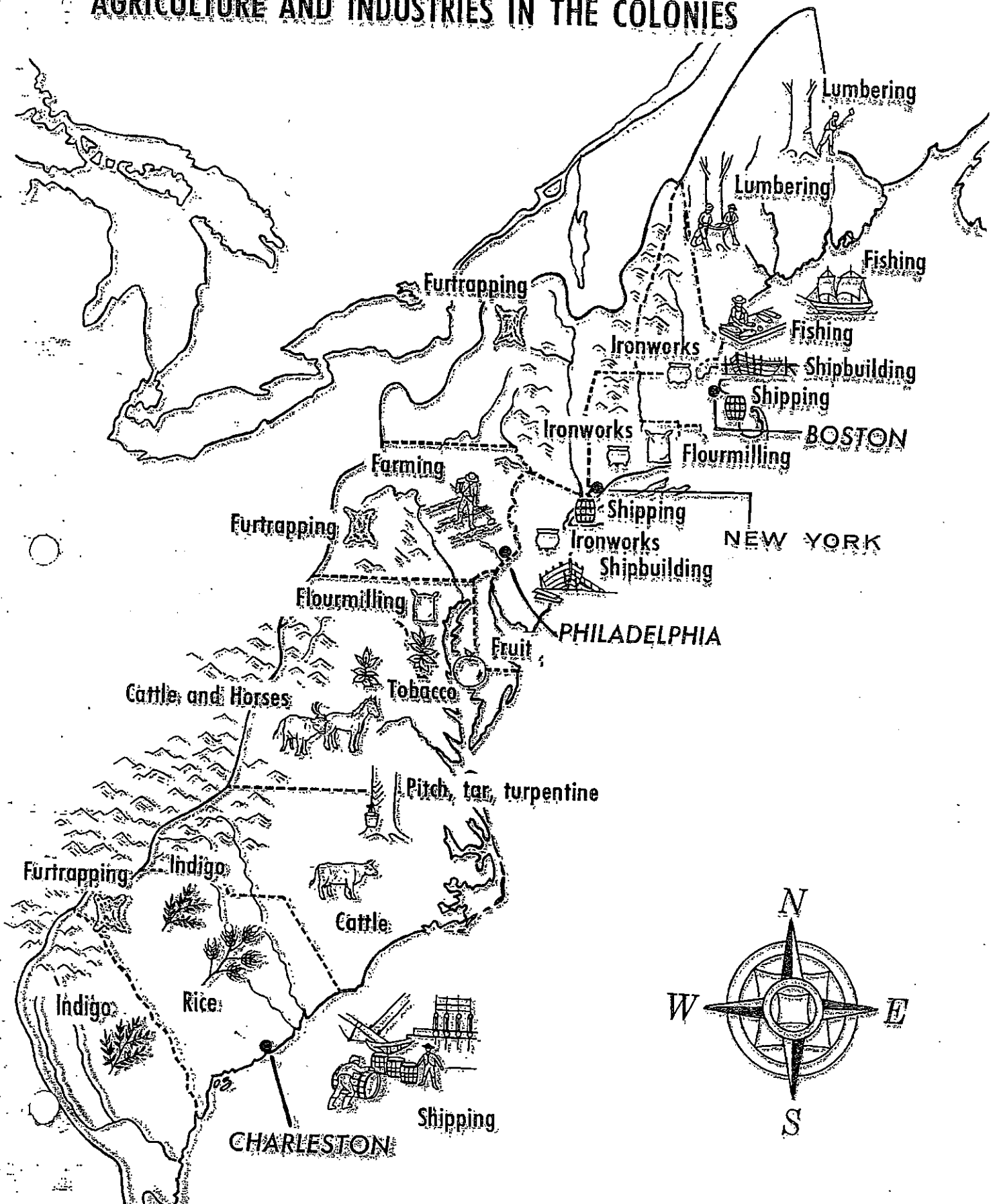
- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

Colony	Date	Leader	Type of Colony	Reasons Settled
New England Colonies				
Massachusetts Bay: Plymouth	1620	William Bradford	Corporate (1620–1691) Royal (1691–1776)	Pilgrims desired their own religious community.
Boston	1630	John Winthrop	Corporate (1630–1691) Royal (1691–1776)	Puritans desired their own religious community; trade.
Rhode Island: Providence	1636	Roger Williams	Corporate (1643–1776)	Williams founded his own settlement after being exiled from Massachusetts.
Connecticut: Hartford	1636	Thomas Hooker	Corporate (1643–1776)	Hooker and his congregation left Massachusetts, searching for more land for agriculture.
New Hampshire: Exeter	1638	John Wheelwright	Proprietary (1639–1679) Royal (1679–1776)	Expansion
Middle Colonies				
New York: (Originally New Netherland) New Amsterdam	1626	Peter Minuit (for Dutch) Duke of York (for English)	Proprietary (1663–1685) Royal (1685–1776)	Trade
New Jersey: scattered settlements	1664	Lord Berkeley Sir Carteret	Proprietary (1663–1702) Royal (1702–1776)	Trade and agriculture
Delaware: Wilmington (Taken by Dutch from Swedish in 1655; taken by English from Dutch in 1664)	1638	Peter Minuit (who left Dutch West India Company and went into Swedish service)	Proprietary (1682–1776)	Trade and agriculture
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	1682	William Penn	Proprietary (1682–1776)	Religious refuge for Quakers; agriculture
Southern Colonies				
Virginia: Jamestown	1607	John Smith	Corporate (1607–1624) Royal (1624–1776)	Trade and agriculture
Maryland: St. Mary's	1633	George Calvert	Proprietary (1632–1744)	Religious refuge for Catholics; agriculture
North Carolina: Albemarle Colony	1653	Group of eight proprietors	Proprietary (1663–1744) Royal (1744–1776)	Agriculture
South Carolina: Charleston	1663	Group of eight proprietors	Proprietary (1663–1729) Royal (1729–1776)	Trade and agriculture
Georgia: Savannah	1732	James Oglethorpe	Proprietary (1732–1752) Royal (1752–1776)	Farming; place for the poor of England; buffer against Spanish Florida

NAME _____

DATE _____

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES IN THE COLONIES



Roger Williams Founds Rhode Island**Date: 1636**

Engraving. New York Public Library.

Upon being cast out of the Bay Colony for, among other things, his belief that the civil magistrate had no power over matters of conscience, Roger Williams made his way to Narragansett Bay in 1636. There he purchased a tract of land from the natives and founded Providence, the first settlement in the new colony of Rhode Island. Providence became a haven for other nonconformists and those seeking religious tolerance. The Rhode Island Constitution reflected Williams's democratic views; he established the tradition of separation of church and state, favored civil rights and due process, and advocated the democratic process in all aspects of life. This engraving shows Williams being greeted by the Narragansett Indians as he lands on the shores of Narragansett Bay.

Citation Information:

Text Citation: "Roger Williams Founds Rhode Island." Copyright Media Projects, Inc. Facts On File, Inc. *Curriculum Resource Center*. <www.fofweb.com>.

Thomas Hooker Founds Connecticut

Date: 1636



Engraving by Benson Lossing in a nineteenth-century textbook.

Thomas Hooker was a reformer who believed the Puritans should have a greater voice in their government. When he found that he was unable to change the existing system in Massachusetts, Hooker led his followers to the site of present-day Hartford in 1636, as shown in this engraving. According to Hooker's plan for the government of the new settlements—which was formalized as the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut in 1639—the right to vote was to be based on property ownership rather than on religious qualifications. There is much doubt, however, as to whether the magistrates actually accepted voters who did not practice the "correct" religious beliefs.

Citation Information:


Text Citation: "Thomas Hooker Founds Connecticut." Copyright Media Projects, Inc. Facts On File, Inc. *Curriculum Resource Center*. <www.fofweb.com>.

Date: 1682



The Great God who is the power and wisdom that made you and -
me, breathe your breath to strengthen your love and power. This I pray to -
strengthen your loving power, and to direct your loving wisdom, and when the Great
God brings me among you, I intend to do all things in that manner that
may all love in love and return me with another what I have of the Great
God with justice both now and you to do. I am thankful for the benefit of his
name, and that we who are his children may do that which is good, pleasing
to him. - The man which delivers this will give you a spiritual gift of love
and loving, you may believe him. I have already taken care that none
are of any people among you, by gods love I have provided for that purpose
over me. I have allowed many of my people to sell themselves to make you people
free. - If anything should be of all opinion, report when I come, it shall
be made to, and I will bring you from things of you, finding that are
just and pleasing to you. - I am your friend, for I love it more of
England 23. 2. 1688.

*I read this to the Judiciary
Bar in Baltimore this
6th Nov 1862* *Thos. Holmes*

your Loving Friend
 W. W. B. B. B.

Lithograph. Library of Congress.

In repayment of a financial debt owed to Penn's father, the king of England granted William Penn a huge tract of land in America. Penn, who as a leading member of the Quakers had been jailed four times for declaring his religious views, was determined to use this land to establish a sanctuary for his group. He purchased additional land on the Delaware River from the Native Americans and named the colony Pennsylvania, in memory of his father. The settlement was promoted as a "Holy Experiment" and by 1701, Penn had established religious liberty, agreed to popular government in the province, and provided for the sale of relatively cheap land. The lithograph shown here depicts Penn negotiating with the Native Americans (top) and reproduces the letter Penn composed in England, pledging peace to the native inhabitants of Pennsylvania. The agreement protected the Delaware Indians' rights to the land as well as their freedom of religion. (See also the Settlers of Pennsylvania.)

Citation Information:

Citation Information:
Text Citation: "The Founding of Pennsylvania." Copyright Media Projects, Inc. Facts On File, Inc. *Curriculum Resource Center*.
 <www.fofweb.com>.

Close

The Plantation System in the South

1870-1880. South. Engraving.

The Tidewater, a fertile, low-lying coastal plain, encompassed the five southern colonies of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Because of the network of navigable rivers running through the area, it was easy to transport crops to the oceangoing vessels on the coast. The good soil, warm climate, and ample rainfall encouraged widespread cultivation of rice, tobacco, and indigo, profitable export crops that Britain both wanted and needed. A hard-working planter aristocracy developed in the Tidewater that monopolized much of the economic and political power. The larger plantations, often consisting of thousands of acres on which a single crop was grown, were self-contained towns. This system dominated the economy and characterized the social and economic framework of the South. Tobacco was one of the principal crops; the engraving shows tobacco leaves being pressed, cured, and packed by slaves.



Citation Information

Text Citation: "The Plantation System in the South." Copyright Media Projects, Inc. *Curriculum Resource Center*. Facts On File, Inc.

Image Citation: "The Plantation System in the South." Library of Congress. Prints and Photographs

Maryland Is Founded

Date: 1632



Engraving. Library of Congress.

Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, a convert to Catholicism, decided to use the American land King Charles had given him to establish a Catholic haven. In 1632 he named the colony Maryland, in honor of Charles's wife, Queen Henrietta Marie, and planned to divide it into small kingdoms that would be populated and farmed by peasant labor. Lord Calvert's son Cecil, realizing few people would emigrate to work on other people's land, instead offered land to those who would settle there, regardless of their title or religion. This engraving depicts the first Maryland settlers bargaining with Native Americans in 1634, for the land on which the colony's first capital, St. Mary's City, was built. (See also the Colonies and Jewish Immigrants, for more on religionists.)

Citation Information:

Text Citation: "Maryland Is Founded." Copyright Media Projects, Inc. Facts On File, Inc. Curriculum Resource Center.
<www.fofweb.com>.

The Founding of Georgia**Date: 1732-1742**

Engraving. New York Public Library.

In 1732 James Oglethorpe and a group of friends received a charter from King George II for a new colony, which they named after the monarch. The purpose of the colony was twofold: to provide a buffer between the Carolinas to the north and Spanish-ruled Florida to the south, and to serve as a refuge for those being held in British prisons because they could not pay their debts. Oglethorpe and his friends drew up elaborate rules for the colony to support their aims, but most fell by the wayside. Some debtors did cross the Atlantic to settle in Georgia, but they were soon outnumbered by ordinary settlers from other colonies. Oglethorpe defeated the Spanish in the Battle of Bloody March in 1742, ending the Spanish claim to any lands north of Florida. In the engraving, Oglethorpe meets with Georgia's Native Americans. (See also the Colonies.)

Citation Information:

Text Citation: "The Founding of Georgia." Copyright Media Projects, Inc. Facts On File, Inc. *Curriculum Resource Center*. <www.fofweb.com>.

The Original Thirteen Colonies

Virginia:

Year Founded: 1607 (Jamestown was founded). In 1624, Virginia was created as a royal colony that included the original Jamestown settlement.

Founded By: The London Company founded Virginia during the reign of James I (1566-1625).

Motivation for Founding: Jamestown was originally founded from a desire to gain wealth and to a lesser extent to convert the natives to Christianity. Virginia became a royal colony in 1624 when King James I revoked the charter of the bankrupt Virginia Company. He felt threatened by the representative assembly known as the House of Burgesses. His timely death in 1625 ended his plans of disbanding the assembly.

Massachusetts:

Year Founded: 1620

Founded By: Separatists - Puritans

Motivation for Founding: Separatists in England fled to Holland in 1608 and then decided to find refuge in America where they could create a home for themselves. They came over on the *Mayflower*.

New Hampshire:

Year Founded: 1623

Founded By: John Mason

Motivation for Founding: New Hampshire was a planned colony. The land in the New World was granted to Captain John Mason who lived in Hampshire County, England. He sent settlers to the new territory to create a fishing colony. However, he died before ever seeing where he had spent a considerable amount of money building towns and defenses.

Maryland:

Year Founded: 1634; Was given the charter for founding in 1632

Founded By: Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert)

Motivation for Founding: Lord Baltimore was motivated both by the desire for profit and the desire to create a refuge for Roman Catholics who were still being persecuted in Protestant England.

Connecticut:

Year Founded: c. 1635/1636; Colonists were moving into and starting towns in future Connecticut in 1635 but the main towns did not join together to form the Connecticut colony until 1636.

Founded By: Thomas Hooker and a group of Massachusetts colonists.

Motivation for Founding: Individuals from the Massachusetts colony moved to what would become Connecticut because they were looking for more freedom and financial opportunities.